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Candidates must know the exam topics before they start preparation. Because it will help them in hitting the core. **Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Exam Dumps Pdf** will include the following topics:

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Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Certification Exam is a comprehensive test that validates the expertise of individuals in the field of machine learning. Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer certification exam is designed to test the individual's ability to design, build, and deploy scalable machine learning models using Google Cloud Platform. Individuals who pass the exam will receive a certificate that is recognized by Google Cloud Platform and can be used to advance one's career in the field of machine learning.

Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Sample Questions (Q120-Q125):

NEW QUESTION # 120
You work for a retail company. You have been asked to develop a model to predict whether a customer will purchase a product on a given day. Your team has processed the company's sales data, and created a table with the following rows:
* Customer_id
* Product_id
* Date
* Days_since_last_purchase (measured in days)
* Average_purchase_frequency (measured in 1/days)
* Purchase (binary class, if customer purchased product on the Date)
You need to interpret your models results for each individual prediction. What should you do?

- A. Create a Vertex Al tabular dataset Train an AutoML model to predict customer purchases Deploy the model to a Vertex Al endpoint and enable feature attributions Use the "explain" method to get feature attribution values for each individual prediction.
- B. Create a BigQuery table Use BigQuery ML to build a boosted tree classifier Inspect the partition rules of the trees to understand how each prediction flows through the trees.
- C. Create a Vertex Al tabular dataset Train an AutoML model to predict customer purchases Deploy the model to a Vertex Al endpoint. At each prediction enable L1 regularization to detect non-informative features.
- D. Create a BigQuery table Use BigQuery ML to build a logistic regression classification model Use the values of the coefficients of the model to interpret the feature importance with higher values corresponding to more importance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the official exam guide1, one of the skills assessed in the exam is to "explain the predictions of a trained model". Vertex AI provides feature attributions using Shapley Values, a cooperative game theory algorithm that assigns credit to each feature in a model for a particular outcome2. Feature attributions can help you understand how the model calculates the predictions and debug or optimize the model accordingly. You can use AutoML for Tabular Data to generate and query local feature attributions3. The other options are not relevant or optimal for this scenario. Reference:
Professional ML Engineer Exam Guide
Feature attributions for classification and regression
AutoML for Tabular Data
Google Professional Machine Learning Certification Exam 2023
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NEW QUESTION # 121
You are creating a model training pipeline to predict sentiment scores from text-based product reviews. You want to have control over how the model parameters are tuned, and you will deploy the model to an endpoint after it has been trained You will use Vertex Al Pipelines to run the pipeline You need to decide which Google Cloud pipeline components to use What components should you choose?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the web search results, Vertex AI Pipelines is a serverless orchestrator for running ML pipelines, using either the KFP SDK or TFX1. Vertex AI Pipelines provides a set of prebuilt components that can be used to perform common ML tasks, such as training, evaluation, deployment, and more2. Vertex AI ModelEvaluationOp and ModelDeployOp are two such components that can be used to evaluate and deploy a model to an endpoint for online inference3. However, Vertex AI Pipelines does not provide a prebuilt component for hyperparameter tuning. Therefore, to have control over how the model parameters are tuned, you need to use a custom component that calls the Vertex AI HyperparameterTuningJob service4. Therefore, option A is the best way to decide which Google Cloud pipeline components to use for the given use case, as it includes a custom component for hyperparameter tuning, and prebuilt components for model evaluation and deployment. The other options are not relevant or optimal for this scenario. References:
* Vertex AI Pipelines
* Google Cloud Pipeline Components
* Vertex AI ModelEvaluationOp and ModelDeployOp
* Vertex AI HyperparameterTuningJob
* Google Professional Machine Learning Certification Exam 2023
* Latest Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Actual Free Exam Questions

NEW QUESTION # 122
You are building a real-time prediction engine that streams files which may contain Personally Identifiable Information (Pll) to Google Cloud. You want to use the Cloud Data Loss Prevention (DLP) API to scan the files. How should you ensure that the Pll is not accessible by unauthorized individuals?

- A. Periodically conduct a bulk scan of that bucket using the DLP API, and move the data to either the Sensitive or Non-Sensitive bucket
- B. Stream all files to Google CloudT and then write the data to BigQuery Periodically conduct a bulk scan of the table using the DLP API.
- C. Stream all files to Google Cloud, and write batches of the data to BigQuery While the data is being written to BigQuery conduct a bulk scan of the data using the DLP API.
- D. Create two buckets of data Sensitive and Non-sensitive Write all data to the Non-sensitive bucket Periodically conduct a bulk scan of that bucket using the DLP API, and move the sensitive data to the Sensitive bucket
- E. Create three buckets of data: Quarantine, Sensitive, and Non-sensitive Write all data to the Quarantine bucket.

Answer: E

Explanation:
The Cloud DLP API is a service that allows users to inspect, classify, and de-identify sensitive data. It can be used to scan data in Cloud Storage, BigQuery, Cloud Datastore, and Cloud Pub/Sub. The best way to ensure that the PII is not accessible by unauthorized individuals is to use a quarantine bucket to store the data before scanning it with the DLP API. This way, the data is isolated from other applications and users until it is classified and moved to the appropriate bucket. The other options are not as secure or efficient, as they either expose the data to BigQuery before scanning, or scan the data after writing it to a non-sensitive bucket. Reference:
Cloud DLP documentation
Scanning and classifying Cloud Storage files

NEW QUESTION # 123
You trained a text classification model. You have the following SignatureDefs:
What is the correct way to write the predict request?

- A. data = json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default'\ "instances": [fab', 'be1, 'cd']]})
- B. data = json dumps({"signature_name": f,serving_default", "instances": [['a', 'b'], [c\ 'd'], ['e\ T]]})
- C. data = json dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default"! "instances": [['a', 'b', "c", 'd', 'e', 'f']]})
- D. data = json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default, "instances": [['a', 'b\ 'c'1, [d\ 'e\ T]]})

Answer: B

Explanation:
A predict request is a way to send data to a trained model and get predictions in return. A predict request can be written in different

formats, such as JSON, protobuf, or gRPC, depending on the service and the platform that are used to host and serve the model. A predict request usually contains the following information:
* The signature name: This is the name of the signature that defines the inputs and outputs of the model.
A signature is a way to specify the expected format, type, and shape of the data that the model can accept and produce. A signature can be specified when exporting or saving the model, or it can be automatically inferred by the service or the platform. A model can have multiple signatures, but only one can be used for each predict request.
* The instances: This is the data that is sent to the model for prediction. The instances can be a single instance or a batch of instances, depending on the size and shape of the data. The instances should match the input specification of the signature, such as the number, name, and type of the input tensors.
For the use case of training a text classification model, the correct way to write the predict request is D. data = json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default", "instances": [['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd'], ['e', 'f']]}) This option involves writing the predict request in JSON format, which is a common and convenient format for sending and receiving data over the web. JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation, and it is a way to represent data as a collection of name-value pairs or an ordered list of values. JSON can be easily converted to and from Python objects using the json module.
This option also involves using the signature name "serving_default", which is the default signature name that is assigned to the model when it is saved or exported without specifying a custom signature name. The serving_default signature defines the input and output tensors of the model based on the SignatureDef that is shown in the image. According to the SignatureDef, the model expects an input tensor called "text" that has a shape of (-1, 2) and a type of DT_STRING, and produces an output tensor called "softmax" that has a shape of (-1, 2) and a type of DT_FLOAT. The -1 in the shape indicates that the dimension can vary depending on the number of instances, and the 2 indicates that the dimension is fixed at 2. The DT_STRING and DT_FLOAT indicate that the data type is string and float, respectively.
This option also involves sending a batch of three instances to the model for prediction. Each instance is a list of two strings, such as ['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd'], or ['e', 'f']. These instances match the input specification of the signature, as they have a shape of (3, 2) and a type of string. The model will process these instances and produce a batch of three predictions, each with a softmax output that has a shape of (1, 2) and a type of float.
The softmax output is a probability distribution over the two possible classes that the model can predict, such as positive or negative sentiment.
Therefore, writing the predict request as data = json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default", "instances": [['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd'], ['e', 'f']]}) is the correct and valid way to send data to the text classification model and get predictions in return.
References:
* [json - JSON encoder and decoder]

NEW QUESTION # 124
You work for a company that sells corporate electronic products to thousands of businesses worldwide. Your company stores historical customer data in BigQuery. You need to build a model that predicts customer lifetime value over the next three years. You want to use the simplest approach to build the model and you want to have access to visualization tools. What should you do?

- A. Run the create model statement from the BigQuery console to create an AutoML model Validate the results by using the ml. evaluate and ml. predict statements.
- B. Create a Vertex Al Workbench notebook to perform exploratory data analysis Use IPython magics to create a new BigQuery table with input features, create the model and validate the results by using the create model, ml. evaluates, and ml. predict statements.
- C. Create a Vertex Al Workbench notebook to perform exploratory data analysis. Use IPython magics to create a new BigQuery table with input features Use the BigQuery console to run the create model statement Validate the results by using the ml. evaluate and ml. predict statements.
- D. Create a Vertex Al Workbench notebook to perform exploratory data analysis and create input features Save the features as a CSV file in Cloud Storage Import the CSV file as a new BigQuery table Use the BigQuery console to run the create model statement Validate the results by using the ml. evaluate and ml. predict statements.

Answer: A

Explanation:
BigQuery is a service that allows you to store and query large amounts of data in a scalable and cost-effective way. You can use BigQuery to build a model that predicts customer lifetime value over the next three years, by using the create model statement. The create model statement is a SQL command that allows you to create and train an ML model using your data in BigQuery. You can use the create model statement to create an AutoML model, which is a type of model that automatically selects the best features and architecture for your data. By using an AutoML model, you can use the simplest approach to build the model, without writing any code or performing any feature engineering. You can also use the ml.evaluate and ml.predict statements to validate the results of your model. The ml.evaluate statement is a SQL command that allows you to evaluate the performance and quality of your model using

various metrics. The ml.predict statement is a SQL command that allows you to make predictions using your model and new data. You can also use the BigQuery console to access visualization tools, such as charts and graphs, to explore and analyze your data and model results. By using the BigQuery console, the create model statement, and the ml.evaluate and ml.predict statements, you can build and validate a model that predicts customer lifetime value over the next three years, and have access to visualization tools.
References:
* BigQuery documentation
* create model statement documentation
* ml.evaluate statement documentation
* ml.predict statement documentation
* Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer Professional Certificate

NEW QUESTION # 125
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